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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE topic of the day, or of the year, perhaps of the period, is the acquittal of Dr. Bernard. Of the justice of the verdict, as a fact, there cannot be a doubt. He was accused of complicity in a murderous attack, of which it cannot be shown that he had the slightest foreknowledge. As regards the death of poor Battie,

of course, it is not imagined that Dr. Bernard had any evil intentions towards him; and the jury, like the public, seem, in spite of the wording of the indictment, to have attended only to the substance of the charge, and to have considered whether or not this avowed conspirator had conspired against the life of the French Emperor or the "Despot," as Mr. Edwin James says.

Let us here observe that the bold Bernard confessed his calling after the verdict had been delivered, and not before—a piece of caution which cannot be too highly praised. Directly a jury allow their judgment to be materially influenced by their feelings, the verdict ceases to depend upon the evidence; and it is just as likely that they will decide against a prisoner on the



THE VISIT TO THE STUDIO.—(FROM A PAINTING BY LOUIS HAGRE, IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.)

The Begum's palace was defended with the utmost obstinacy by the bodies of mutinous sepoys, whose resistance was protracted by the assistance of a deep ditch round the palace, of which our troops did not know the existence.

The Duke immediately started for London; and next day had his first audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty his credentials as ambassador from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.



THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS WAY TO VISIT BLARNEY CASTLE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. HARTY.)



THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF, THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

MR. RAREY AND THE HORSE
"CRUISER."

Mr. RAREY, whose exploits in horsemanship have created a new excitement, is here represented in the performance of one of his most astonishing feats, by an artist who was present on the occasion.

Lord Colchester had a horse, Cruiser, bred in 1852. He was "vicious from a foal, always troublesome to handle (we are using his owner's language), and showed temper on every opportunity." On the road from Danebury to his Lordship's seat at Greywell, on one occasion, he went on his knees and tore the ground up with his teeth. He would lean against the wall of his box, and kick and scream for ten minutes together; and he was returned from stables in which he had been placed because "his savage propensities rendered the care of him too dangerous an office for any man. For days he would allow no one to enter his box, and on one occasion tore an iron bar one inch thick in two with his teeth!"

This animal was not a very promising subject to operate upon, but Mr. Rarey undertook his cure. "First he subjugated a two-year old filly, perfectly unbroken. This he accomplished under half an hour, riding on her, opening an umbrella, beating a drum upon her, &c. He then took Cruiser in hand, and," says Lord Colchester, "in three hours Mr. Rarey and myself mounted him. He had not been ridden for nearly three years, and was so vicious that it was impossible even to dress him, and it was necessary to keep him muzzled constantly. The following morning Mr. Rarey led him behind an open carriage on his road to London."

Twice the creature flew at "the tamer" with a fierce cry, but he kept out of its reach, behind a half-door, and at last it grew a little kinder, and he succeeded in tying its head to the rack. This sense of restraint, which he had forgotten for three years, maddened the horse—the blood-vessels of the head dilated, and his frenzy for nearly twenty minutes was such that Lord Dorchester begged Mr. Rarey not to peril his life, and think no more of the £100 bond which he had entered into to return the horse cured in three months. However America was not to be daunted; and when the horse was slightly exhausted he made his first effort, and, by the end of three hours, the evil spirit seemed to have departed.

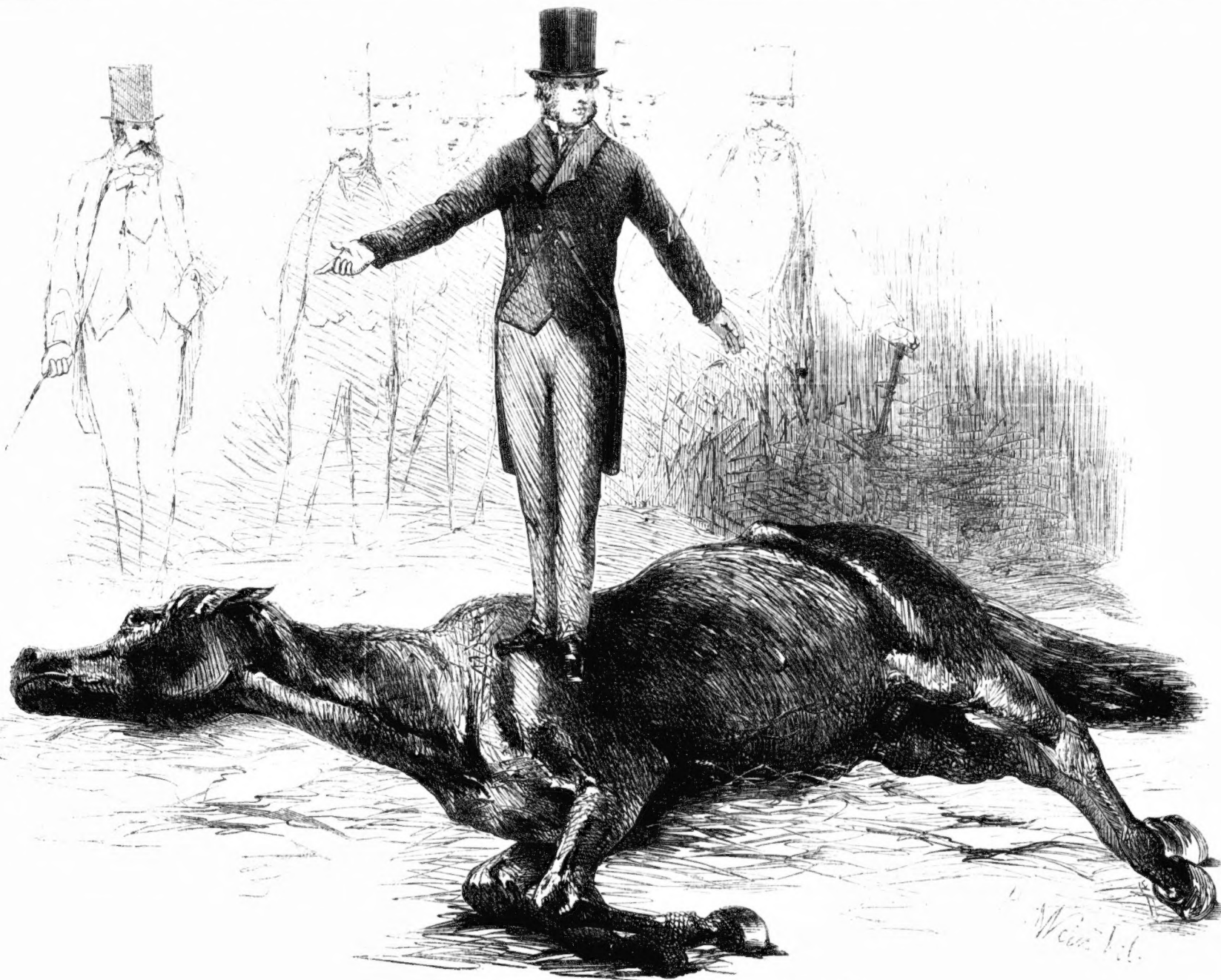
Mr. Rarey's first conquest in England was performed at Messrs. Tattersall's, over a savage black horse belonging to "a dealer," upon whose hands it had been returned for vice.



MADemoiselle TITIENS, THE NEW PRIMA DONNA.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT VIENNA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Then came exhibitions before her Majesty, in the Pimlico Riding School, and communications, in confidence, from Lord Alfred Paget and Sir Richard Airey. Lord Derby submitted a small bay blood mare to the tamer, and the result was the same; and a cream-coloured horse of her Majesty's, which no man could handle, fell also under the spell. Downing Street, Newmarket, the hunting field, and even the cart-horse districts, all were now aroused. The Duke of Wellington lent his magnificent new Riding-school. Lord Palmerston came, saw, and wrote "I am perfectly satisfied." Earl Carlisle modestly said, "I know but little of horses, but much admire all I saw;" and, we are told, "two duchesses had private lessons; though, to those who know the secret, there is something intensely ludicrous in a lady practising it even on a pet pony."

Secure of his reputation in England, Mr. Rarey now went to Paris, where two furious animals were submitted to his art, and with both he succeeded. One of them, indeed, seems to have relapsed, but he is thought to be suffering from brain disease. It was now that he was challenged to use his skill on "Cruiser"—the very subject for a grand effort; and he has so perfectly succeeded, that the animal is now "almost as docile as a circus-horse." A writer in the "Weekly Dispatch" says:—"But for their recollection of the horse in his racing and Rawcliffe days, people would be inclined to say that it is a case of mistaken identity. Eight days only had elapsed since he was a frantic savage, wearing a muzzle which he had not shed for some three years. He was bridleless, following Mr. Rarey just like a dog round the ring, stopping when he told him, and trotting when he told him. Every trace of savage life had left his eye, and he seemed rather to enjoy being fondled than otherwise. In fact, he is Mr. Rarey's devoted slave; but the tableau of the two, in attitude, is not what it might be, from the fact of his being a mean-looking horse, and not one of those noble savages which our stud farms sometimes produce. Mr. Rarey is a clean-made, intelligent-looking man, rather more than thirty, and with a slight American twang, and dressed in a blue top-coat and kid gloves. His manner in lecturing is very quiet, and his system is, in fact, entirely directed to operate on the horse's intelligence, and not on his fears, as horse-breakers have so long been in the habit of doing, beating the horse's head between the ears with a big stick furiously, as if that was the only way of eliciting a response. The



MR. RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER, OPERATING UPON CRUISER.

most amusing part of Mr. Rarley's lectures is the battery of questions with which he assailed from a sides of the ring, &c. The blood horses, and especially the smaller ones, are always the longest in giving an, and the time varies from seventy seconds to six minutes as a usual thing; but Mr. Rarley generally considers the effect more perfect when it is not brought about too quickly."

MADemoiselle TITIENS.

MADemoiselle TITIENS will occupy the place of Her Majesty's Theatre which Mademoiselle Wagner was intended to occupy some years ago. She will be the great dramatic singer of the neighbourhood, and will appear in such parts as Pasta was in the habit of taking in the great dramatic operas of her day, and such as at a later period have been assumed by Grisi.

Let not the ingenious reader suppose that we are comparing Mademoiselle Titien to the two great Italian singers we have just named. We merely wish to give some notion of the parts best suited to her style, or—so speak more correctly—of the parts to which she can most easily adapt herself. For whereas many of the Italian singers, admirable though they be, are always the same. Whether appearing as Norma, Semiramide, or Donna Anna, we are certain, from the variety, and above all from the intellectuality, of Mademoiselle Titien's acting in the Huguenots, she will be different in each part she assumes. In other words, her talent is more dramatic than lyrical, and we shall be able to say at the end of the season that instead of having seen Mademoiselle Titien as Valentine, Mademoiselle Titien as Lucrezia, Mademoiselle Titien as Norma, and so on, we have seen Valentine, Lucrezia, &c. represented by Mademoiselle Titien. With this kind of talent there is usually not much intensity—a quality which it is for the most part the privilege of the purely lyric artist to possess. The singers of the latter class, however impassioned, and however truthful as a sentiment is concerned, commit involuntarily this grave error: they are always the same whatever character they represent. Their own individuality forms the nucleus of every part they assume, and they solve the problem respecting Mahomet and the Mountain the wrong way: that is to say, they bring the Mountain to Mahomet.

Mademoiselle Titien, however, is full of humour, and thoroughly truthful in her acting as well. The appearance of the new singer is highly prepossessing. There is nothing of the conventional in her demeanour, but her presence is, nevertheless, highly imposing. As to her biography, what can we say of her except that she is young, as her voice sufficiently testifies, and that her artistic life has already been a series of triumphs? By extraction Mademoiselle Titien is a Hungarian, but she was born at Hamburg, and the scene of her greatest triumphs has been Vienna. May they be equal great in London.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NO. 69. EDWARD AUCHMUTY GLOVER—WHAT HE DID.

EDWARD AUCHMUTY GLOVER, late Member of Parliament for Beverley, in Yorkshire, has come to grief in a somewhat singular manner. At what time Mr. Glover first felt the stirrings of ambition to become a member of Parliament we have no means of ascertaining, but he first came forward as a candidate at the general election in 1857, when he defeated Mr. William Wells by a majority of 12. Beverley is an open borough—one of those few places in the empire in which there is no "predominant influence," and, therefore, liable to the mischiefs of adventurers of the Glover sort. What induced Mr. Glover to set at Beverley and how he, without money or friends, succeeded in persuading the worthy and independent electors thereof to elect him is unknown to us. Suffice it to say, that he was duly and truly elected, and on the first day of the new Parliament's history, walked into the House of Commons a British senator. It was on that day he was pointed out to us as a somewhat singular legislator, and one whom our informant proposed would not for very long grace the House with his presence. He is not a bad-looking man, this Mr. Glover, rather tall, stoutly made, and, on the whole, of possible appearance. Headed rather the swell—wore a hat with a curled brim, and a rather poudrous watch chain; but still there was nothing especially singular in his appearance to make him a prominent object amongst the crowds of new members who poured into the House on that day. Reports, however, soon began to be freely whispered that all was not right, and that attempts would be made to oust him from a position which, it was said with something of mystery, he was not worthy to hold; and, when the time came, a petition was lodged against him, complaining that Mr. Glover had obtained himself into this august assembly without the necessary qualification—not the necessary qualification of mental and educational fitness and experience, for these matters the Legislature takes no account. It makes candidates for clerkships in the excise and other offices undergo a competitive examination, but a legislator is not subjected to any such test. One Mr. Livesey, of Preston, lately presented a petition to the House, praying that all candidates for seats in the House of Commons should undergo an examination; but though it seems to be irrefragable in logic that if an excise officer is required to prove that he is sufficiently educated to gauge a cask or a malt-cistern, a man who aspires to make our laws should prove, before competent examiners, that he is educationally qualified for this somewhat more important duty, we have not come to that yet, and Mr. Livesey's petition was only laughed at. At present, if an Englishman is elected by the people, and have the necessary property qualification—to wit, for a county £300 a year, and for a borough £500—in every other particular he is considered to be qualified to make our laws. The complaint against Mr. Glover was, that he had not the necessary sum of £300 a year; and on this issue being heard before a committee of the House, the decision was against him, and his election was declared void. Now, in ordinary cases no further proceedings are taken. The object is to get rid of the sitting member, and this being done, his opponents are satisfied. But Mr. Glover seems to have fallen into rough hands; for, not satisfied with ousting him from Parliament, they determined to prosecute him for making a false declaration, or, in other words, for swearing he was worth £300 a year, when he knew all the while he was not, and in due time he was so prosecuted. The fact was proved against him to the satisfaction of a jury, and, alas! instead of lifting up his head in Parliament, he is now in Newgate prison. Poor Mr. Glover! when he set sail for the palace of Westminster with a fair wind, he little thought of landing ultimately and so soon on such an inhospitable shore. About twelve months ago he was chained through the streets of Beverley, and rapturously cheered by enthusiastic crowds, and now he is in duance vile, with no man to do him reverence.

"This is the state of man. To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.
The third day comes a frost—a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening—hips his root,
And then he falls."

WHAT HE DID NOT DO. AND HOW HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.
Mr. Glover, then, is in Newgate, not for entering into Parliament without a qualification, but for making a false declaration; in that he declared before the authorities of the House that he was possessed of £300 a year, whereas, at the time that he so declared, he knew that he was not. "But," it will probably be asked, "were there not many of the other members who have made the declaration, who, nevertheless, are really and truly, and *bona fide*, no more qualified than Mr. Glover was?" Well, probably there are; indeed, unless rumour be, there certainly are; but then, if they had not a real qualification when they signed the declaration they had the show of one—they had one on parchment if they had not the reality. And this is the difference between these gentlemen's cases and Mr. Glover's. They, when they signed the declaration, had a deed in their possession, for the time, which conveyed to them certain lands or rents, or other real or personal property, and, if required, this deed was produced and stopped all questioning; but Mr. Glover had no such deed. It is true that these conveyances are all a sham; that really they do not invest the possessor with a single farthing; that he cannot take a penny of the estate so conveyed; and that,

in short, he is under solemn promise, and perhaps under a bond, to convey as soon as the occasion has passed; but still, according to the custom of the House, these deeds are never questioned; and however dishonest it may be to do so, really, and *bona fide*, the member has no other means than that which he uses in his case, and of these deeds he is allowed to pass. "But is not this morally as bad as the conduct of Mr. Glover?" I think so, though into this question we need not enter; but there is no doubt that it is a crime, and we know the distinction between vice and crime. Lord Lyndhurst, in Sir Henry Lytton's novel of "No. 13 in the Rue de la Paix," admirably puts the point. "I know the law better than you do, for my whole life has been spent in doing what I please without ever putting myself in the power of law. You are right in saying that vice would be a capital crime. Now, the difference between vice and crime is this: vice is what persons write sermons against—crime is what we make laws against. Vice are safe things. I may have my vices like other men, but crime are dangerous things, legal things, things to be carefully avoided." Whether he who presents one of these sham deeds is guilty of a vice, we are not prepared to decide; indeed, we decide nothing; but he is not guilty of a crime, and Mr. Glover was. If Mr. Glover had borrowed a conveyance of a friend, he might have declared safely that he was worth £300 a year and escaped Newgate, although really he would not have been a penny richer than he is now.

DEATH-BLOW TO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.
It is generally believed in the House that this presentation will prove the death-blow to property qualification. Members, especially those who get in by means of loaned qualifications, evidently feel ashamed at this anomalous state of things. There is a man in jail for saying that he had £300 a year when he had not. There is a man who did the same in a different form; and he is addressing the House amidst rapturous cheers. "John Bunyan said, when he saw a thief going to the gallows—'There goes John Bunyan, but for the grace of God.' And perhaps some such feeling entered the mind of the poor Mr. Glover, when we all knew, when he heard of poor Glover's sentence—'There goes Mr. Glover, but for the grace of the Legislature.' Now in Scotland there is no property qualification, and yet Scotland certainly does not send us more seedy members than we get from England, but on the contrary."

TOWNSEND'S BANKRUPTCY.

By the 5th of Geo. 3, c. 114, whenever a member shall be declared a bankrupt, he shall be twelve months be incapable of sitting and voting, unless the commission be superseded and the creditors paid and satisfied to the full amount of their debts. At the expiration of twelve months the commissioners are required to certify the bankruptcy to the Speaker and the election is void. There is, however, no penalty for a bankrupt sitting and voting, and no provision made to acquit the Speaker officially with the bankruptcy for twelve months;—and it is thought by some that the bankruptcy might continue to sit and vote with impunity—the provision above notwithstanding.

"THE BUDGET."

Every one remembers Disraeli's famous budget in 1852. The House was crowded, the galleries were full, and hundreds clustered in the lobbies and passages of Westminster Hall, anxious to learn what the new Chancellor meant to do; for on that night the great Opposition leader, who for years had been employed in attacking and satirising with caustic eloquence every proposition, whether political or financial, which had come from the other side, was now himself to show the world that he could build up as well as destroy. That he was a formidable orator we all knew, but what sort of an artist would he prove? We have still the aspect of the House on that memorable occasion before our eyes. Disraeli at the table, sometimes leaning thereon with easy official composure, at others sometimes excited *ad mare*, but on the whole cold and passionless as the dust of manners. And the Peers were there, not, as now, with tedious solemnity by time, out with eager cordiality in their hearts against the man who had so contemptuously and reverently treated their great chief. Gladstone was there, and Sydney Herbert and above all, Gladstone. The tight, honourable gentleman, as we well remember, sat with head and shoulders protruded forward anxiously listening to every word, and ever and anon noting down the salient points of that memorable address. How all this ended we all know. For five hours Disraeli stood at the bar delivering his *exposé*, and then after sundry interpellations and explanations, the House adjourned the consideration of the budget to a future night; and when that night came, Gladstone, in the greatest speech which he ever delivered, tore the whole rancorously to pieces, scattering the shreds to the wind, and overthrow the Derby Government. Remembering then all this, it was not surprising that much anxiety should be felt by the public to hear Disraeli's second Budget. Early in the evening, all the places for strangers were filled, and scores of people were waiting about till all was over in the vain hope of getting in. My Lord Derby was there, and the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Talbot, Lord Granville, and a whole host of Peers of lesser note. It was a strange sight to see there "brave peers of England, pillars of the state," the Stanleys, and Talbots, and Gowers, and even a Prince of the Blood Royal, sitting under the gallery to listen to a Jew Chancellor of the Queen's Exchequer.

The House went into committee at five o'clock, and immediately Mr. Disraeli arose and all hushed and whispering were hushed down at once in such a silence as of the grave, and for two hours and a half the speech was maintained—excepting when the House cheered or laughed—with the most exemplary patience. With the most exemplary attention, we say, for really that two hours and a half harangue was on the whole a very severe infliction. For the first hour the right hon. Gentleman was as dull as imagination can conceive a speaker to be; Cornwall Lewis never was duller; no other preacher on a hot Sunday afternoon was ever more drury. During the second hour there was a trifle more of life; and now laughter and loud cheers occasionally broke forth. But it was only when he approached the end of his speech that there was any real animation, and that was not of the liveliest sort. The fact is, however, that, in a measure, all financial statements must be dull; a Gladstone may make them interesting, but no genius can make them lively. However, if there was not much life in the speech, there was in the House that which was infinitely more cheering to the speaker and the Government, viz.—approbation. And when the Chancellor sat down, and member after member—including Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, and Sir Cornwall Lewis—arose and spoke more or less approvingly of the scheme, it was felt that the Chancellor had hit the blot at last, and great was the rejoicing in the Ministerial camp. After the usual criticisms, Mr. Disraeli arose to reply; and it was amusing to see how now the whole bearing of the man was changed. In his first harangue he was slow, pompous, and solemn; but now that his burden was gone, he was lively as a kitten. And when he walked out of the House, leaning upon the arm of his private secretary, Lord Henry Lennox, he positively laughed. We never saw him laugh before. Sometimes we have seen something like a smile about his mouth, but it was always questionable whether it was a misanthropic or a sardonic smile that was playing there; but now there was a veritable, unmistakable laugh. Nor can we be surprised at this. Twenty years ago he said in that House—after his famous oratorical failure—"I have begun many things several times and have often succeeded at last." And perhaps as he walked out of the House that night the successful Chancellor of the Exchequer—he felt that he had really fulfilled his prophecy.

CHURCH RATES AND THE MINISTRY.—A deputation of members of Parliament, with a gentleman wrote, upon the Earl of Derby the other day that Treasury is desirous to the full how to raise the House of Commons on the abolition of church rates. After hearing statements from several members of the deputation, the Earl of Derby said he felt sure none of them could have a secret as to how to do it, and he upheld the Resolution of the Church party against it, and he said he would accept anything like a compromise, and that party would have it at present, while another would do nothing less than its entire abolition. For his part, he should not depart from his present course until he had had down a solution which would not sacrifice the main principle of the question, but which would finally put an end to the struggle.

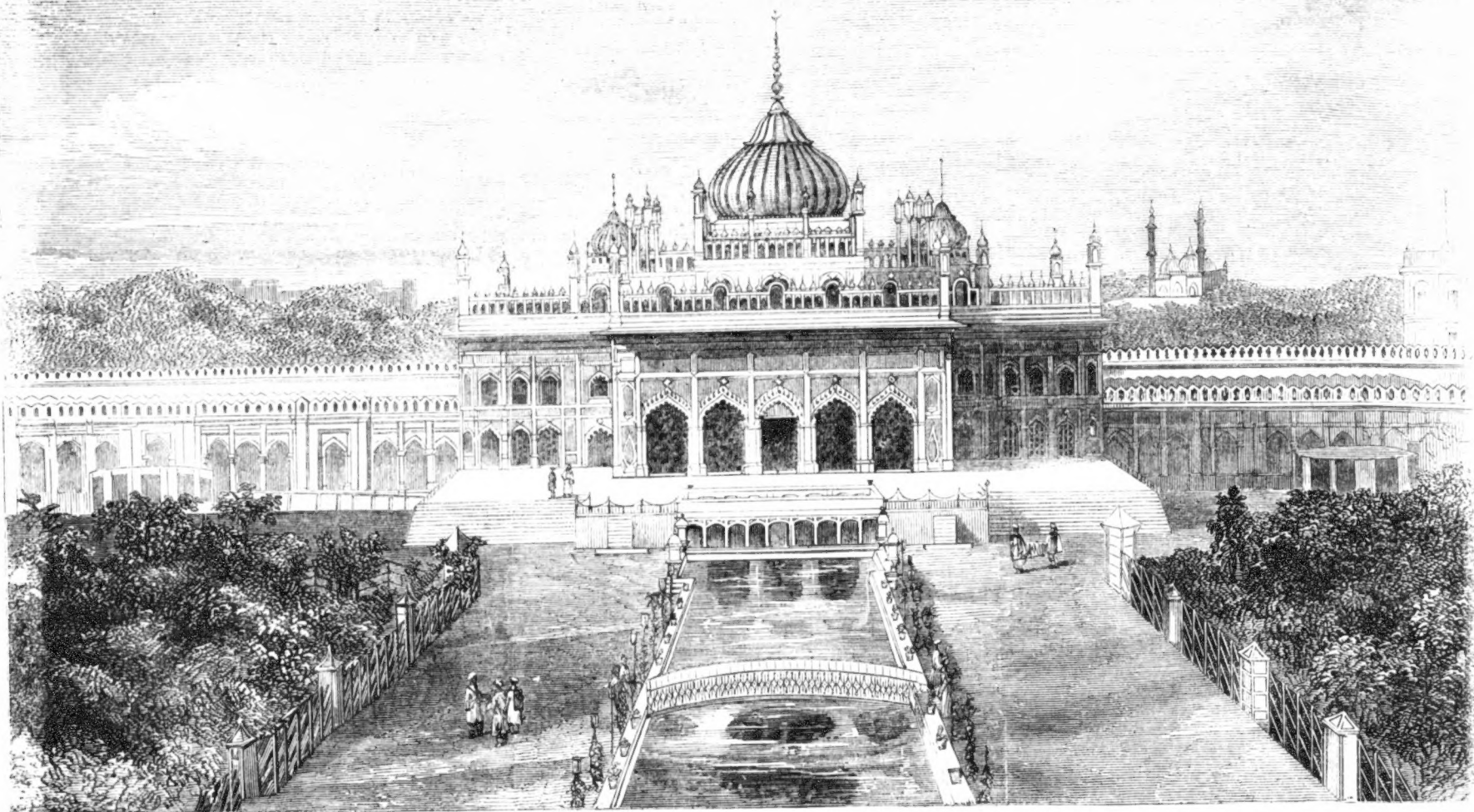
Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16,
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Mr. Disraeli said he would not move the second time of the bill, but he would move the first time of the bill, and he would move the second time of the bill, and he would move the third time of the bill, and he would move the fourth time of the bill, and he would move the fifth time of the bill, and he would move the sixth time of the bill, and he would move the seventh time of the bill, and he would move the eighth time of the bill, and he would move the ninth time of the bill, and he would move the tenth time of the bill, and he would move the eleventh time of the bill, and he would move the twelfth time of the bill, and he would move the thirteenth time of the bill, and he would move the fourteenth time of the bill, and he would move the fifteenth time of the bill, and he would move the sixteenth time of the bill, and he would move the seventeenth time of the bill, and he would move the eighteenth time of the bill, and he would move the nineteenth time of the bill, and he would move 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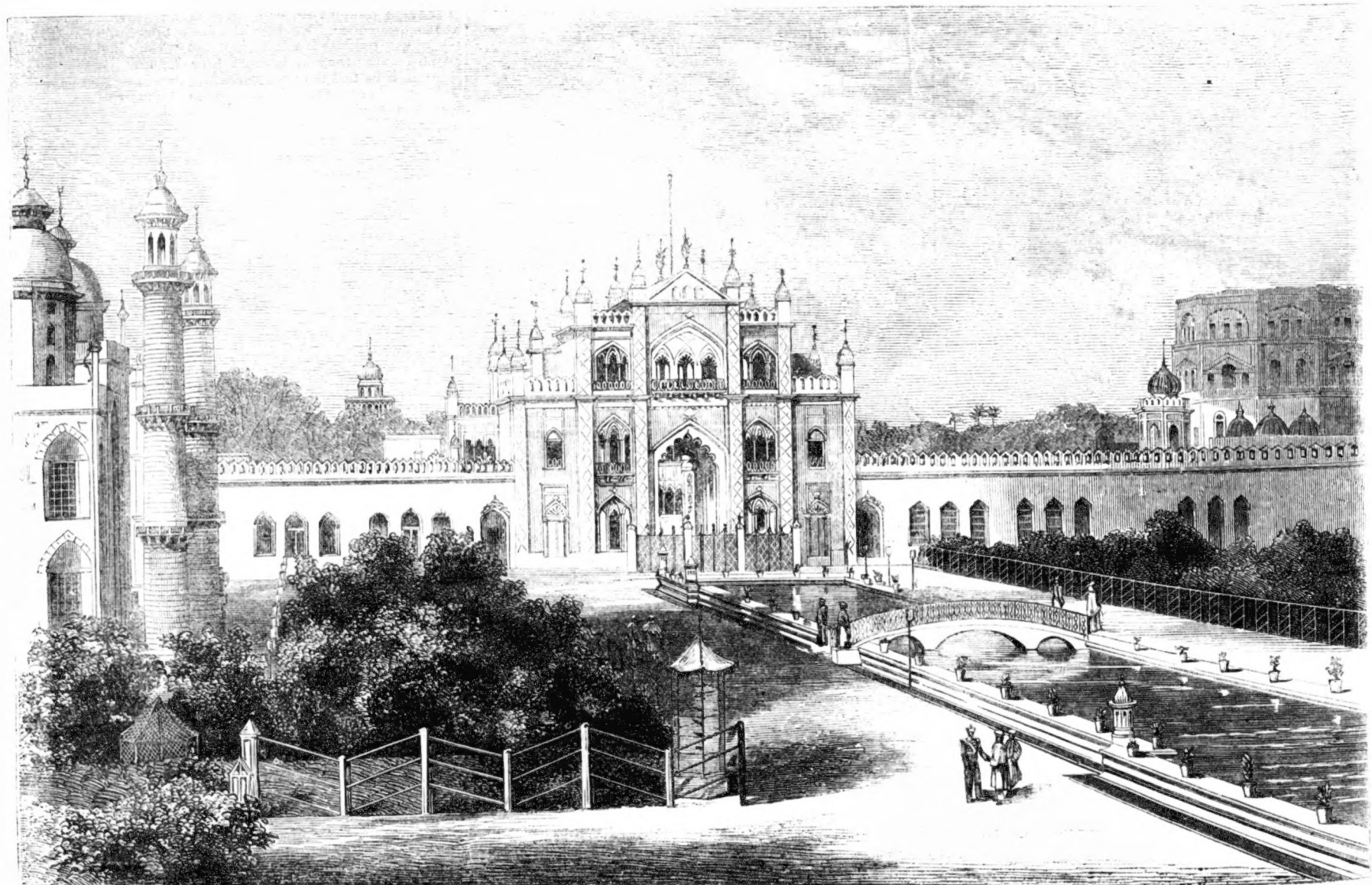
THE IMAMBARRA, OR HOUSE OF THE TWELVE PATRIARCHS, AT LUCKNOW.

THE IMAMBARRA, LUCKNOW.

THE two views of the Imambarra, on the present page, are from photographs taken by the "darogah" of the building, and presented by him to an English officer, who has placed them at our disposal. We

gather from the descriptive account which accompanied them, that the chief building of the Imambarra is the tomb of Mahomet Ali Shah, King of Oude. It was commenced in 1840, and completed in about a couple of years afterwards, just in time to receive the remains of the

old king, who died at the age of eighty-five. The interior of the building is handsomely decorated with painted walls, ceilings of coloured glass, marble tables, ormolu clocks, &c. In the accounts of the capture of Lucknow, the Imambarra is frequently referred to.



THE IMAMBARRA: GATEWAY LEADING TO THE TOMB OF MAHOMED ALI SHAH.



HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT OAKLAND STREET.

LOUNGED AT THE CLUBS

A 117 2010-07-15

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[illegible][illegible]

W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Esq., M.P., a Member of Seymour Fitzgeral, Esq., M.P. for Hants, a Member of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a cousin of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, and was born in 1818, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he received a gold medal prize for English verse in 1835. He graduated B.A. at Eton in 1841. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, some time the Northern Circuit. He is a Magistrate at Brighton and Sussex, and was elected for Hants as a Liberal in 1852. He resides at Hothorpe, in the neighbourhood of Southampton. Mr. Seymour Fitzgeral is wholly new to official life.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J. R. MOWBRAY.
 The Honourable J. Robert Mowbray, M.P. for the city
 and Judge-Advocate-General, is a young man, and one
 to rise to a high position. He is the son of Mr. R. S. Corn-
 wall, and assumed the name of Mowbray in lieu of his patronymic
 marriage with Elizabeth Gray, daughter of George Isa-
 ber, Esq., of Mortimer, Berks, and of Bishops-Cum-Oxford.
 He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford,
 graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1839. He is a major
 deputy-lieutenant for Durham, and was first returned for
 1833. He is a "Liberal Conservative," in favour of steady
 reform and an extension of the franchise." Like Mr. St. John
 he is wholly untainted in the date of office, but is regarded
 as a vigorous, and zealous supporter of the views which will
 triumph.

MR DWYER'S DESIGN FOR THE WAR OFFICE

Mr. Dreyer, in his design for the War Office, which we have engraved on the preceding page, though following the prevailing fashion of pavilions with high pitched roofs, which our architects have borrowed from French examples, and are particularly from the Tuileries and Louvre, has thrown a certain character of originality into his work, both by his general mode of treatment, and by the introduction of groups of sculpture in prominent positions. Not only does he give us statues in front of the central entrance and at the corner towers, but he introduces along the face of the building a noble frieze, embodying the warlike spirit of the empire. His design comprised only War and Foreign Offices as one block of building, and in this respect departs, we believe, from the official instructions laid down by the committee of the different committees. The offices are, however, partially separated by a central court, 120 feet wide and 220 feet long, having at each end one carriage and two foot entrances. The War Office has five entrances in all, each communicating with spacious, lofty, and well-lighted corridors, the principal entrance being in Parliament Street. From a central hall corridors lead to the various departments, the scientific departments of the office being placed altogether on one side of the ground floor.

COMPLETION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S TOMB.—On Thursday the final slab was placed over the remains of the late Duke of Wellington at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Grace the present Duke of Wellington, Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, Mr. Manning, Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Parnes, the priest at whose altar the slab lay, were present. The architecture is now practically complete. The tomb consists of the pedestal upon which it rests.

[illegible]

Casasnovas, A.P., president of the "Unión Femenina," expressed her conviction that the American Legion has not exerted the influence of other fraternal organizations in sponsoring the building of the new wall. The president of the organization is a woman, one of the many female leaders of the movement for the abolition of the wall. She said she would like to make the process by which she and other women are elected to the same organization easier, so that the great majority of assembly members and first-levels of the organization would be women. The Legion is in order to avoid giving a shadow of offence to England, a display of force so near her coasts. The two parties will meet for their customary evaluations of the role of the wall. This change is expected to be a step towards the restoration of relations between the Court of St. James and the United States.

ing, Wachs's position, and of the band consists in an intricate, the property of stimuli to wind instruments. This is an ideal which may be effected with advantage in every orchestra of the present day, without the slightest reference to the acoustical qualities of the instruments. For the preponderance of wind instruments means, in general, a rule, the preponderance of noise; and noise, even when ordered according to certain rules, is nevertheless not music.

The concert was well attended, as might have been expected for the excellence of the programme. The first part was devoted entirely to Beethoven, and closed with the celebrated symphony in C major. Miss Artchen Gohlert was the piano soloist, and among the vocalists was the accomplished Madame Castellan, who has been absent so long from England, and who, on this occasion, sang the air from "Fidelio."

The next work to be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre is Verdi's "Lucia Miller" (the *Lucia* founded on Schiller's "Katharina Liebel"), with Malibran as Pie-olomida in the part of the hero. The Royal Italian Opera is now announced to open on the 15th May, with "The Broom of the Field," with Maria as Raoul, Grist as Valentine, and the old cast, in fact, will be placed the same, and one of the earliest "novelties" will be Flotow's "Marie." The directors state that this opera has never been performed in England. In what country, then, is the Princess's Theatre, where, in the opinion of Mr. M. Mox, it was performed some score of times. The *novelty* of "Marie" is founded on the libretto of "L'Ami Henri" of the "Statute Law," of which the plot has been rendered familiar to the English public by Mr. Bulwer's opera, "The Maid of the Mountains."

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

of a blood-stress. I have not seen in a space the first night, after that the stronger portions of the character are somewhat faded and pallid, and consequently improved. All the lines of the face possess concentration of the intellect, and the character is not a little remark. Miss Heath, one of whose greatest virtues is her quiet, holy-like bearing and utter freedom from false traces of semi-intriguing coquetry assumed by so many young ladies on the stage, played Geordie with taste and spirit. Miss Bacon looked exceedingly handsome as Reem—a queen with strong cheeks and full black eyes—but was somewhat out of the character of her speeches. Miss Kate Barry did not, I confess, in her portions of Geordie, she dravels, and other stunts and tricks, but her scenes played in some affected way. I have to commend Geordie to such of our friends as kept Mr. W. L. A. C. C. was well equipped for him, and Mr. Ryan played Edgar with more feeling than naturally evinces. The two first acts were played upon the stage, and some of our friends, shall in their papers—congratulating, say the K. and his scenic artists have acted and acted.

Mr. Alfred Wren has returned to town improved in health, and is said to be cooking about him for a third time.

[illegible]

“...to be placed in a position to be able to do so.”

THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION



RIGHT HON. SPENCER WALPOLE, M.P., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)



W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, M.P., UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)



J. R. MOWBRAY, M.P., JUDGE ADVOCATE.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)



DESIGN FOR THE WAR OFFICE—(J. Dwyer, Architect.)—PREMIUM £100.

EASTER WEEK AT GMUNDEN.

The accompanying engravings, forming part of the series of sketches illustrating the ceremonies of Easter week in various parts of the continent, will be the last we shall offer to our readers during the present year; these ceremonies are not without interest at the time they are taking place, we propose to continue them in a future volume.

At Gmunden, a town of Upper Austria, situated among the finest scenery, and built on the borders of the lake of Gmunden, or Traun, various ceremonies peculiar to the Roman Catholic religion are performed during the Easter week. The most attractive is that which takes place on the lake, in the presence of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the civil and military authorities, and the whole population of the neighbouring country. On the deck of a large barge a couple of awnings are erected. Beneath the larger one an altar is placed. Before this the priest performs a solemn mass, and administers the sacrament to those who may be disposed to partake of it. The barge is then rowed round the lake, musicians fill the air with music, and the Tyrolese huntsmen fire volleys of musketry, as it gently glides through the water, followed by innumerable boats, bearing banners of every colour. The streets are also thronged with people in their holiday attire, and the churches are crowded throughout the day, while the clergy pass and repass in endless processions through the crowded city, bestowing their blessing and sprinkling holy water on those who line their path.

The costume of the peasantry is picturesque. The men wear long brown jackets, pointed hats, mounted with plumes, and gaily coloured ribbons, black velvet breeches, and white stockings. The women wear white petticoats, a black velvet bodice, loose jacket, and coloured apron, and on the back part of their head many of them wear a handkerchief, which is more becoming than the hat usually worn.

A "FIRE" DOG.—Mr. Henderson, the chief driver of the D section of the London Fire Brigade, has in his possession a dog that beats, so far as sagacity goes, all of his predecessors in the same line, whose remarkable careers have from time to time been recorded in the public journals. The present dog is attached to the Southwark Bridge Road Station, and unless he is proceeding with the engine to a fire, rarely goes out for a stroll except in the company of his master. His name is "Bob," of what breed it would be difficult to tell, but his performances are such as can scarcely be credited unless seen. Last week a fire took place in the premises belonging to Messrs. Wallace and Co., mustard and chicory manufacturers, in Duke Street, London Bridge, and at that fire the dog, upon hearing the partial screams of some animal, and whilst the water from the engines was running from the fire quite hot, he made a rush in the exact seat of the fire, and finding a cat partially suffocated and much burned, he seized it by the back of the neck, carried it out into the open air, and placed it on the settle of a door two houses off from the one on fire. The animal is now reported by the firemen "to be going on favourably." This is only one instance of his sagacity and bravery. For at the fire at Camberwell Gate, where five lives were lost, he rushed into the cellar, half full of water, which was almost at boiling heat, and brought out a dog which was nearly scalded to death. At the fire at Pickford's Wharf, Camden Town, there were a great number of pigs on the premises, and these were turned loose in the road, but being so affrighted at the glare of the flames they made attempts to return into the burning building, when Bob ran in front of them, and seizing them by the ears, prevented them, and drove them one by one, into the direction of the opposite element—the water in the canal. Whenever the firemen get a "call" for a fire, the dog

commences to bark until all the men and horses are equipped, when he will stand on his hind legs with his paws uplifted; but the moment the driver takes his seat, away he will run to clear the way for the horses and engine, and on reaching the fire he is always the first to enter the burning house, no matter how hot it is, or how dense the smoke.

THE PAPER DUTY.—A deputation waited on Lord Derby last week to represent to him the evil effects of the paper duty, and to request him to repeal it. His Lordship announced that he was personally favourable to the objects of the deputation, and that, if the Exchequer was in such a state as to justify a reduction of taxation, "he should approve very much of a proposition to take off the duty on paper."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—It has been decided by Vice-Chancellor Stuart that a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister, both being British subjects, performed in a foreign

country, the laws of which recognise such marriages, is null and invalid according to the law of England. This important decision has been given for the second time by an English judge.

CRYSTAL PALACE PROGRAMME FOR 1858.—The season-tickets will be charged one guinea only, with half-guinea tickets for children under twelve years of age. These tickets will admit to the concerts, which are to occupy the position of the operatic concerts of last year, to the Saturday concerts, to all the lectures, and to all the flower shows. The directors, however, reserve to themselves the power to set apart six days at the most in the year for special occasions, when the season tickets will not be available.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—Recent returns show that in 1857, 32,231,455 gallons of proof spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom—viz., 8,858,186 gallons in England, 13,299,100 in Scotland, and 10,073,860 in Ireland. Duty was paid on 24,150,433 gals. for consumption in the whole of the United Kingdom, the amount of duty yielded to the revenue having been £9,025,835. Another return shows that last year, 2,455,789 gallons were imported into England from Ireland, 5,985 into Scotland from Ireland, none into Ireland from England, and 1,047,300 gallons into Ireland from Scotland. About 30,000 gallons of rum were received into rectifiers' stocks in 1857 in the United Kingdom.

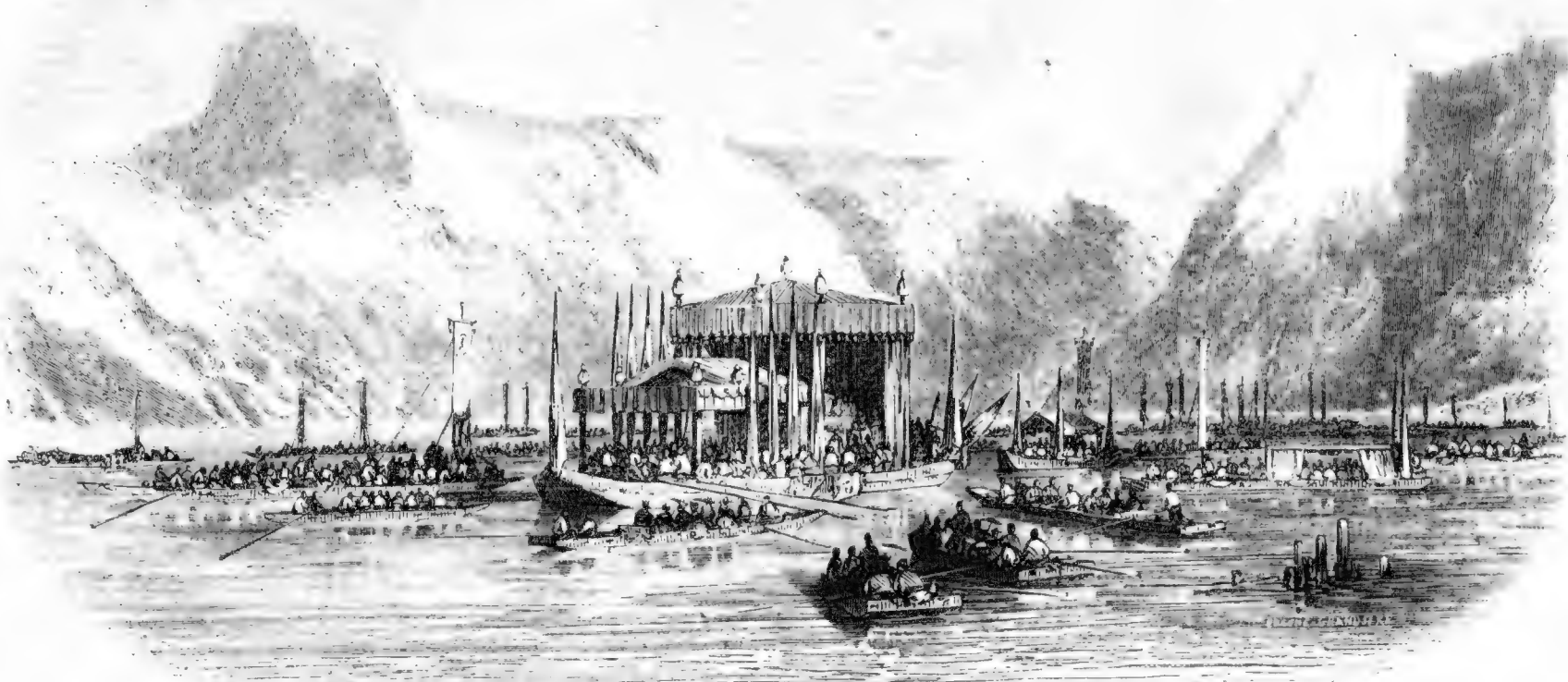
PROGRESS OF THE LEXIATHAN.—A report read on Saturday, at a meeting of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, stated that the directors since the last meeting of the shareholders had devoted considerable time to procuring information and in obtaining specifications, estimates, and tenders; and that, to enable the *Lexiathan* to proceed to sea, a further outlay of £172,000 was necessary, which sum, added to the present liabilities of the company, amounted to £211,282 11s. 10d. To meet this, the directors proposed to issue debentures and preference shares. The total cost of the ship would be £204,522, or at a rate of £31 per ton, taking the ship at builders' measurement, 24,000 tons. The directors regretted that they were unable to complete her equipment before the ensuing autumn, when it was intended to make several preliminary voyages to America for the purpose of testing the ship's capabilities, and in the spring to commence her voyages to India or Australia.

IN SEARCH OF ADVENTURE.—A lad of scarce fourteen years of age, a pupil of Christ's Hospital, stole £30 from an uncle in London, and went to Liverpool, where he put up at an hotel. It was suspected that all was not right, and a police officer was sent for, who, on searching the boy and his luggage, found £18 7s. in money, a gold watch and guard, a gun, a revolver, 6 lbs. of powder, a quantity of shot, caps, &c. Upon being asked to give an account of himself, the boy said he had been reading "Robinson Crusoe," and his mind was so influenced by it that he ran away from school, robbed his uncle, equipped himself as described, and resolved to encounter shipwreck, barren islands, and Men Fridays, and other adventures that might turn up. He intended to go to America, and get into the woods and hunt wild fowl and kangaroos, or any other little thing in that way. A telegraphic message was sent to London, and the young adventurer was claimed by his friends.

DISCOVERY OF CINERARY URNS AT WINCHESTER.—In excavating on the Conservative Land Society's estate at Winchester, last week, the workmen discovered in the Compton Road, about two feet beneath the surface, two cinerary urns embedded in the gravel. One of them was unfortunately broken to pieces by the pickaxe, but the other was exhumed entire, and contained, mixed up with earth, a large quantity of burnt bones. The urns were of clay, and were about a foot in length; the shape rather elongated, small at the bottom, and increasing in size to the mouth, which was ornamented by some rude attempt at fluting.



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great if it works out to the head, should be covered with a thermally insulating bandage. Symptoms will be entirely relieved by the timely use—and for elderly people, or for those whose judgment is required in things, can be better adapted.

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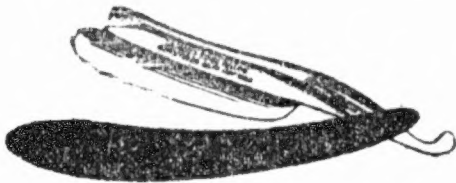
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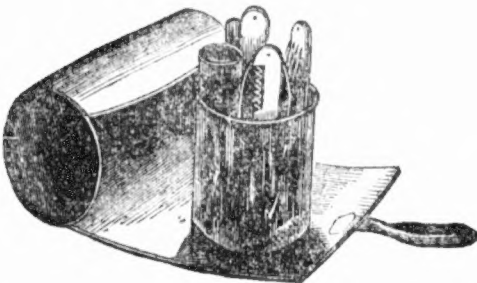
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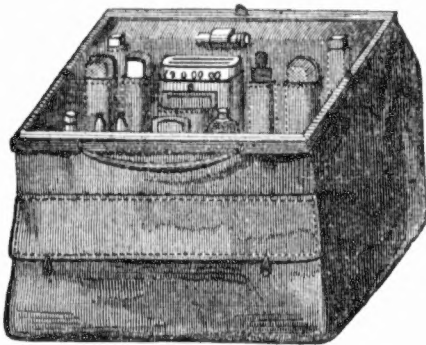
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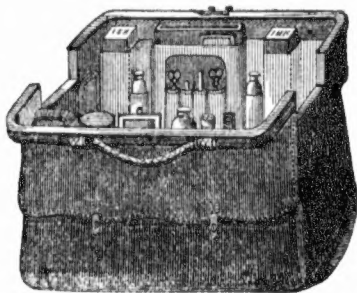
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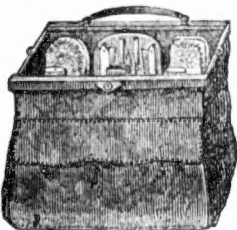
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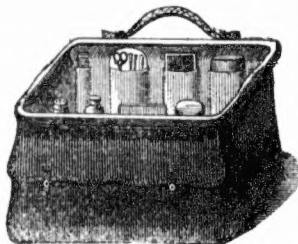
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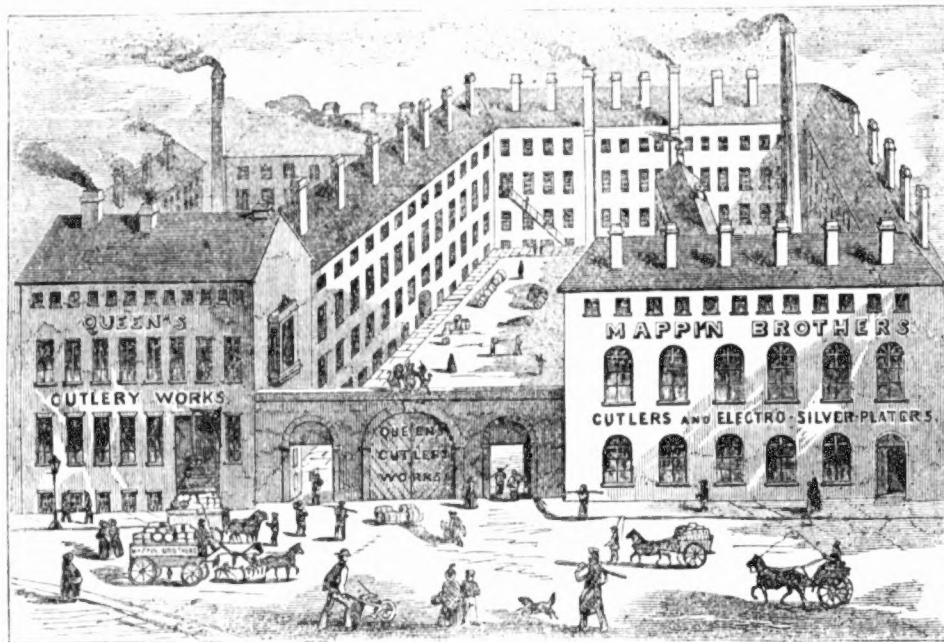
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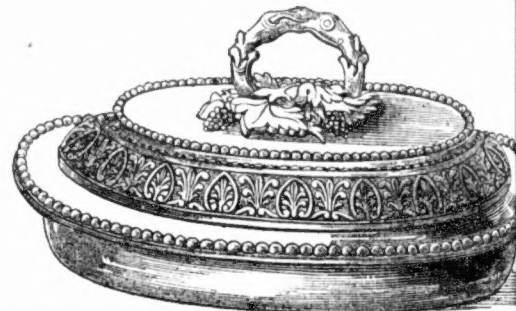
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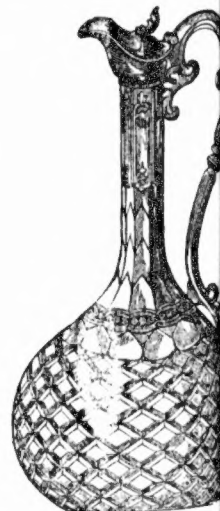
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